

Converting Colors

YIQ(84.5680, -17.6000,
-33.4720)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(84.5680, -17.6000, -33.4720)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(84.5680, -17.6000,
-33.4720)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	2F6F2F
RGB	47, 111, 47
RGB Percent	18%, 44%, 18%
CMY	0.8159, 0.5646, 0.8157
CMYK	0.58, 0.00, 0.58, 0.56
HSL	120°, 41%, 31%
HSV	120°, 58%, 44%
XYZ	7.3704, 12.1831, 4.6519
YIQ	84.5680, -17.6000, -33.4720

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

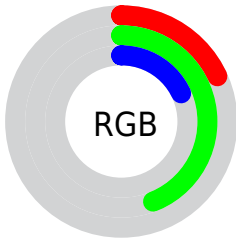
Format	Color
R_{YB}	47, 111, 111
Decimal	3108655
CIE Lab	41.51, -34.65, 29.23
CIE LCh	42, 45.334, 139.852
Yxy	12.1831, 0.3045, 0.5033
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4281298735 (0xFF2F6F2F)
YUV	84.5680, -18.5210, -32.9471
Hunter-Lab	34.9043, -23.3905, 16.5311

Details

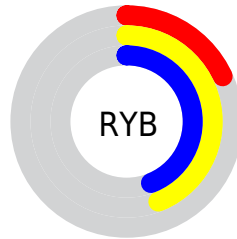
The YIQ color **84.5680, -17.6000, -33.4720** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **336633**. A complement of this color would be **73.4320, 17.6000, 33.4720**, and the grayscale version is **85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **136.1120, -16.3160, -34.7160**, and **36.3940, -17.0500, -32.4260** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **80.0250, -20.6250, -39.2250**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.1110, -14.5750, -27.7190**.

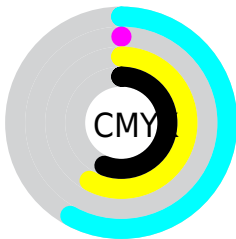
Distribution



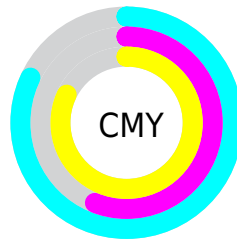
- Red (18%)
- Green (44%)
- Blue (18%)



- Red (18%)
- Yellow (44%)
- Blue (44%)



- Cyan (58%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (58%)
- Black (56%)



- Cyan (82%)
- Magenta (56%)
- Yellow (82%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 84.5680, -17.6000, -33.4720 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YIQ color 84.5680, -17.6000, -33.4720 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 84.5680, -17.6000,
-33.4720

■ 84.5680, -17.6000,
-33.4720

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 58.3010, -21.2220,
-33.9100

■ 136.1120,
-16.3160, -34.7160

■ 36.3940, -17.0500,
-32.4260

■ 163.4710,
-15.9490, -35.8610

■ 23.4800, -11.0000,
-20.9200

■ 190.9440,
-15.9030, -36.6950

■ 5.8700, -2.7500,
-5.2300

■ 218.8300,
-15.5820, -37.0060

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 235.0900,
-10.0820, -26.5460

■ 246.9530, -1.7860,

-11.6900

■ 84.5680, -17.6000,
-33.4720

■ 84.5680, -17.6000,
-33.4720

■ 80.0250, -20.6250,
-39.2250

■ 89.1110, -14.5750,
-27.7190

■ 75.4820, -23.6500,
-44.9780

■ 93.6540, -11.5500,
-21.9660

■ 70.9390, -26.6750,
-50.7310

■ 98.1970, -8.5250,
-16.2130

■ 66.3960, -29.7000,
-56.4840

■ 102.7400, -5.5000,
-10.4600

■ 65.1570, -30.5250,
-58.0530

■ 107.2830, -2.4750,
-4.7070

■ 112.2390, 0.8250,
1.5690

■ 116.7820, 3.8500,
7.3220

■ 121.3250, 6.8750,
13.0750

■ 125.8680, 9.9000,
18.8280

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



90.4340, 21.0040, -28.2440



84.5680, -17.6000, -33.4720



77.0810, -58.5890, -34.0210

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



84.5680, -17.6000, -33.4720



81.7160, -84.0410, -2.2570



95.4530, 56.6650, 24.8330

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



84.5680, -17.6000, -33.4720



73.4320, 17.6000, 33.4720

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



97.8770, 41.2120, 35.0680



84.5680, -17.6000, -33.4720



95.8690, -35.3990, 19.2970

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



84.5680, -17.6000, -33.4720



83.8870, -80.5090, -11.2050



100.7130, 9.4390, 32.6950



95.7340, 56.5310, 5.2270

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



84.5680, -17.6000, -33.4720



80.6320, -67.2100, -26.4580



100.7130, 9.4390, 32.6950



95.6470, 53.3630, 29.6110

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



84.5680, -17.6000, -33.4720



135.0880, -6.6000, -12.5520



103.7040, 20.5440, -19.9040



67.8050, -4.1250, -7.8450



201.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



74.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



84.5680, -17.6000, -33.4720



103.7000, -27.5000, -52.3000



88.2160, -27.8720, -23.5200



53.5220, -1.6500, -3.1380



70.4400, -33.0000, -62.7600



144.9890, -67.9250, -129.1810

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



73.4320, 17.6000, 33.4720



86.3000, 27.5000, 52.3000



69.7840, 27.8720, 23.5200



52.4780, 1.6500, 3.1380



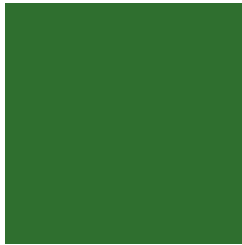
49.5600, 33.0000, 62.7600



102.0110, 67.9250, 129.1810

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 84.5680, -17.6000, -33.4720 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

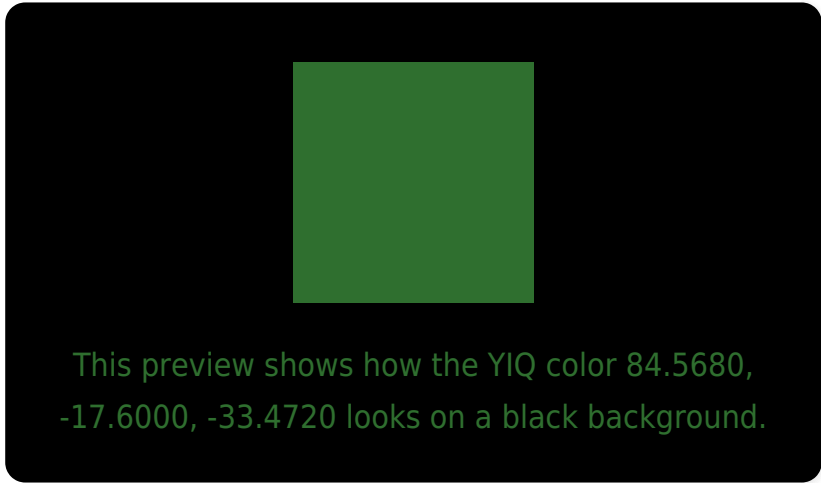
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 84.5680, -17.6000, -33.4720

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.5680, -17.6000, -33.4720.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 84.5680, -17.6000,

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color

84.5680, -17.6000, -33.4720

Protanopia

94.7200, 23.6150, -14.9850

Deuteranopia

96.1000, 28.6570, -7.2390



Tritanopia

92.4680, -27.9210, -6.1050

Trichromacy



Original Color

84.5680, -17.6000, -33.4720

Protanomaly

91.1910, 8.8070, -21.9530

Deuteranomaly

92.2070, 11.8780, -17.0340

Tritanomaly

89.9980, -24.0220, -16.1980

Monochromacy



Original Color

84.5680, -17.6000, -33.4720

Achromatopsia

85.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

84.5010, -6.3250, -12.0290

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 84.5680, -17.6000, -33.4720 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(47, 111, 47)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(47, 111, 47)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(47, 111, 47) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(47, 111, 47) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 84.5680, -17.6000, -33.4720 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(47, 111, 47) }
```


If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(47, 111, 47) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(47, 111, 47)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(47, 111, 47); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 111, 47);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(47, 111,  
47) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 84.5680, -17.6000, -33.4720 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(47, 111, 47) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(47, 111,  
47) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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